

THE HERALD.  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1891.

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can-born citizens, as of naturalized Italians and it is much more the affair of Americans than of aliens, whatever may be the race of the latter.

The outcry which the Italians are making over the New Orleans affair ought to suggest to Americans the propriety of doing a little protesting on their own account against the foreigners who become citizens of the republic, nominally, but insist upon retaining their nationality in a political sense. Our laws know no such thing as an Italian-American, or German-American, or Irish-American, or English-American. It is proper enough for the foreign-born citizens to form social circles for their pleasure or profit, and they may associate with each other in preference to mixing with those of other nationalities, but it is highly improper and ought to be frowned upon when they take political action as Italian-Americans, Irish-Americans, and so on. They are Italians, Germans or Irish, in all that the word implies, or they are American citizens in all that the words imply; that is to say, they are aliens, as well as being of foreign birth, or they are citizens of the republic without regard to the place of their birth. If they are aliens at heart, notwithstanding their oaths of allegiance, then they are scoundrels, and the place for them is not in this country posing as American citizens.

GENERAL GREENE is to retire from the weather bureau, but as he puts off his resignation until July, we cannot expect to derive much benefit from his going out until next winter. In summer the weather will be good in spite of him.

PRESIDENT HARRISON gave to Congressman MASON, of Illinois, the pen with which he signed the tariff bill, and not to be behind the President in the matter of sentiment, the people of Mr. MASON's district, at the late election, gave the gentleman his walking papers. His defeat seems to have caused Mr. MASON to lose his love for the pen, for the other day he was asked what had become of it, and replied: "I don't mind telling you confidentially that I haven't got it any longer. I lent that pen to Mr. WASHINGTON for his bargain counter, and he hasn't returned it yet."

## FOR BETTER SCHOOLS.

We have heard of no objection in particular to the authorization of the school board to borrow \$300,000 for the erection of additional school buildings in different parts of the city. The people realize the urgent need of larger school houses, and fairly appreciate the value that several fine school buildings would be to the city in general and to each household in particular. Four large buildings at \$40,000 each, let us say, and fourteen primary buildings at \$10,000 each, will be no doubtful gain to the people of this city. No other tax that could be voted would prove more satisfactory in its results than this one will. The money is to be voted for a certain definite purpose, and there need be no fear that it will not be judiciously used. The school board is laboring with commendable zeal for the improvement of our school facilities, and the voters should second their endeavors by adopting the present proposition in no doubtful manner.

The tax, as has been shown before, will be a light one—half a mill on the dollar on the present valuation of the taxable property of this city. This light tax both pays the interest on the bonds and constitutes a sinking fund sufficient in ten years to redeem half the bonds, and in twenty years to redeem the other half. The tax will not be burdensome, and compared with the special taxes the people have voted in nearly all the districts in recent years for school purposes, it will be scarcely appreciable. Moreover, if the tax be not voted, then the school board will have to tax the people to about one-half of the proposed tax, for the payment of rents. Even as a matter of economy, the issuance of the bonds ought to be authorized.

But aside from this, we think the people will take a real pride in voting for the issuance of the bonds. The people are decidedly in favor of good school houses and good schools; and experience has shown that good public schools must be supported by taxation.

Once in a while, however, a rumble is heard to the effect that the property owner who has no children should not be taxed for the education of the children of others. This claim, apparently just, is really far from equitable. If the children of others did nothing for the property owner, the case might be different. As it is, however, the chief value of taxable property arises from the presence of a numerous population around it, and the security of that property lies in the duty of every able-bodied citizen to defend it in time of war and invasion. Wars are no longer carried on for the enslavement or murder of families but for the destruction of armies and property. The man with property is the one whose interests are chiefly at stake, and for the security of this man's property, his poorer neighbor is expected to shoulder a musket and march to battle. That this property should in turn be taxed for the benefit of the probable soldier's children, seems merely a partial compensation.

But it is too late to argue the question of the justice of school taxes. That has been decided for us by the enactment of the free school law by our last legislature. The thing to do at present is fully to carry out the spirit and letter of that law by thoroughly perfecting our school facilities. Progress is the word; vote for the school bonds.

AFTER ALL DON PIATT is not to become editor of Belford's Magazine, the announcement to that effect having been unauthorized. There had been some talk about it, but when it came to making definite arrangements, it was discovered that PIATT wanted the whole earth and proposed to do mighty little in return for it.

## ABOUT TIN.

The Democratic party might as well strike the tin plate argument from its list for next year's use. H. R. DEMME & Co. of New York, inform the American Economist that they have received a hundred boxes of American-made roofing tin from P. H. LAUFMAN & Co. of Apollo, Pennsylvania, of excellent quality, and the price a little lower than for the corresponding quality and weight of imported plates, and now Mr. DEMME & Co. of St. Louis, makes known the fact that the foreign makers have agreed to sell all the tin plate needed for the American market without any added cost on account of the duty. That not only strikes down the whole argument about the tin plate, but it shows that the tin plate industry of this country at so enormous a profit that they are willing now to deduct from their price the amount which the McKinley tariff puts upon their goods. This ought to make free trade journals have that "tired feeling" which we have heard something about of late—Tribune.

There is one "argument," however, that this pleasant-sounding falsehood fails to strike down—the actual price of tin, which is, has been, and will be greater than that of the tin plate. We even hear that the price of nearly all kinds of canned goods is greater than it was a few months ago.

Apart from its falsity, there is a very ridiculous assumption in the above quotation. The tariff was increased on tin in order that the higher price of tin would induce Americans to enter the tin industry. It appears from our contemporary that the McKinley bill has not increased the price of tin, and as a result Americans are eagerly flocking into the tin business.

The price of tin has been falling for many years, owing to improved processes in its production; the McKinley bill sent the price of that article up; meanwhile its foreign manufacture goes on and the price may be expected to grow less from time to time. If it does, the protectionists will claim that the tariff did it.

Just think of the assurance of a newspaper that explains how rich manufacturers rush into Congress and induce that body to increase the price of tin in order that the manufacturers may be enabled to sell tin cheaper than ever. Authorize the manufacturers to charge a higher price and they will be sure to charge a lower price, of course!

THE NEWSPAPERS say that Secretary PROCTOR will soon retire from HARRISON's cabinet, and devote himself to the management of his private business and to efforts to buy a United States Senatorship; but the secretary says he has no intention of resigning. We'll bet the newspapers are nearer correct than General PROCTOR is.

## REDUCE THE POSTOFFICE BOX RENTS.

## "INDUSTRIAL PROTECTIONISTS."

It has been the habit of many Republicans to justify the tariff on the ground that BISMARCK, who is a great man, is a protectionist. Apart from the error of supposing that whatever a great man does in Germany should be done in America, the question arises as to how far BISMARCK was really a protectionist. Obligated to raise an enormous revenue for military purposes, the tariff afforded one ready means of raising money. It is amusing to read the retired statesman's opinion of the McKinley bill. "I think," said the prince, "that in passing the McKinley bill, the industrial protectionists have gone too far, and that the Republicans have made a mistake politically as well as economically which can never be reversed."

There is a laughable suggestion in terms the framers of the McKinley bill "industrial protectionists." The protection embodied in the McKinley bill was the direct result of a bargain between the chairman of the Republican national committee and a large number of very rich manufacturers. By this bargain, the rich manufacturers representing various "infant" industries of the age of one hundred years and upwards, were permitted to rob the American people through advanced prices, in return for money contributed by them to the corruption fund.

How well this disgraceful bargain has succeeded, the late revolution of the people against their masters clearly shows; and Senator SHERMAN and Speaker REED both testify that "the women did it" by complaining to their husbands of the higher prices they had to pay for household goods. Yes, there is a cynical humor in dubbing these betrayers of the people "industrial protectionists."

## FEDERAL TAXATION.

An idea of the extravagance of the last Congress, in each branch of which the Republicans had a majority and are therefore responsible for the legislation, may be gained from a few items. The expenditures of the government for the fiscal year 1890, the last that was ended before the Republican party obtained control of both branches of Congress and the president, were seventy-seven millions of dollars, nearly a fourth of which was for interest and principal of the public debt. The appropriations for the year 1891 and 1892 are nearly a billion dollars, or almost five hundred millions a year. Since 1890 the population has doubled, but the expenses are nearly seven times as great as they were then.

A billion of dollars was the amount of indemnity paid by France to Germany. The people of this country pay that sum to the government in two years. The enormous sums required to support the government have a direct and harmful effect upon the industry of the nation. The present financial distress must be due in some measure to the money taken by Congress from the people. It is idle to say that this money gets back into the pockets of the people. The value never gets back, though the identical coins are returned.

Taxes are extra days' work. When a man pays a day's wages in taxes, he has simply expended a day's labor for the government, and he can never recover that day's labor. He may at some time do another day's labor for the government and get this money back again, but the effect of the first tax collection will remain forever.

No supposed redistribution of the tax money through government expenditure can compensate the drain on the industry of the nation, caused by this immense taxation.

There is great good sense, therefore, in Mr. CRAWFORD's statement in his letter to the Tariff Reform League that "the theories and practice which tariff reform antagonizes, are responsible for many if not all the evils" that are upon the business of the country to-day.

## BRIEF, BUT TO THE POINT.

I had rheumatism all over my body for two years. Doctored with eminent physicians, and spent three months in Reed City hospital. Four bottles of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup entirely cured me. The greatest medicine in the world. Charles Rowe, Baldwin, Mich.

Every word of the above is true. T. Hefernan, druggist, Baldwin, Mich. For sale by Johnson, Pratt & Co.

## PRONOUNCED HOPELESS, YET SAVED.

From a letter received from Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, coughed and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my Saviour on one above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at A. C. Smith & Co.'s drug store, regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

## PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS CARRY OFF ONE-THIRD OF THE HUMAN RACE.

It is not generally known that pneumonia and bronchitis carry off one-third of the human race, but such are the facts, and what is more surprising, both of the above diseases result from neglecting a common ordinary cold. A cough should never be neglected. If it is, every time you catch cold you cough harder, and it sticks by you longer. Ballard's Horehound Syrup is the best remedy in the world for pneumonia, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. If you have any throat trouble, call for Ballard's Horehound Syrup and take no other.—10

## THE MORNING COCKTAIL.

Taken before breakfast creates a false, injurious appetite. A wineglass full of Dr. Henley's English Panderol Tonic taken before meals strengthens the digestive organs and enables you to relish a hearty meal without injury to the stomach.

\$5 cash, \$12.50 per month will now buy a lot in Lincoln Park addition. C. E. Wantland, 235 Main street.

## What Happened

This Date in History—March 25.

- 1025—Death of James I of England and VI of Scotland, son of Mary Queen of Scots.
- 1729—Treaty between Great Britain and Denmark.
- 1779—The British attacked Gen. Putnam at Greenwich, Conn., the latter barely escaping capture by dragons.
- 1802—Peace of Amiens signed with England, Spain and Holland.
- 1837—Abolition of the slave trade by English parliament.
- 1846—Gen. Zachary Taylor encamped at Point Isabel, and was warned by the Mexicans that he was on foreign soil.
- 1855—Fort Steadman, in front of Petersburg, Va., captured by the Union forces; loss \$11, Confederate 2,681.
- 1855—Robert C. Kennedy hanged at Fort Lafayette for attempting to burn four hotels in New York in November, 1864.
- 1873—Proclamation of the Spanish government calling for volunteers against the Carlists.
- 1883—Music hall, Buffalo, N. Y., destroyed by fire.
- 1888—Death in New York of Joseph W. Drexel, banker; born 1833.

## Dont Let

THIS DAY IN YOUR HISTORY PASS  
WITHOUT INSURING YOUR LIFE  
AND PROPERTY WITH

Heber J. Grant & Co.  
J. Grant  
Mgr.  
The Leading Insurance Agents

GRAND RE-OPENING SALE  
Salt Lake Equitable Co-op.

Mammoth Stores, No. 30 Market Row,  
FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY! COMMENCING  
MONDAY, MARCH 25

Window Blinds complete, \$4.50 1,000 White Bed Spreads, worth \$1.75 for 75c.  
Best Standard Calicoes, 25c. per yd. Men's Swits Condo Underwear, worth \$2.00 for 95c.  
Best Quality Table Oil Cloth, 25c. per yd. Warner's Jersey Corsets, worth \$1.00, for 45c. per pair  
1,000 doz. Men's Extra Heavy Socks, 90c. doz. 100 dozen Boys' Underwear, worth 50c. for 25c.  
Hose Bleached, 12 yards for \$1.00  
Lonsdale Bleached, 12 yards for 1.00  
Best Carpet Warp, \$1.80 per bunch  
Men's Suits Clothes, worth \$30, for \$10  
Boys' " " " \$5, for \$1.25  
1,000 yards White Flannel, worth 10c., for 7c. per yard

Warranted Best Roller Mill Flour, \$2.10. 1,000 lb. lots, \$1.95 per 100 lbs.

WILLIAM LANGTON, THOMAS H. NOTT,  
Superintendent, Asst. Supt.

Utah Cracker Factory,  
37 E. THIRD SOUTH STREET,  
Manufacturers of the Celebrated  
Silver Brand of Fine Crackers  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.  
Sold by all Wholesale Grocers in Utah.

ELIAS & MORRIS  
Has a handsome line of  
Wood, Iron and Slate  
MANTLES  
FLOOR AND ART TILES.  
Call and see the finest display in this line in the West.  
No. 21 West South Temple etc.

HOME COAL COMPY,  
22 E. First South St.

E. J. SMITH,  
Printing House Court,  
JOB PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND LITHOGRAPHING.  
BANK, OFFICE AND COUNTY SUPPLIES. LEGAL BLANKS.  
24 W. Third South St., Salt Lake City.

ESTABLISHED 1864.  
F. AUERBACH & BRO.

Have now on Sale Novelties in  
Silks, Wool Dress Goods,  
Sateens, Jewel Passementeries,  
Embroideries and Millinery.

The Variety is the Largest and Choicest Ever Exhibited.  
Special Offerings Monday Morning!  
Silk and Dress Goods Department.

At 47 1/2c. per yard, 40 pieces Colored Surahs; regular price, 60c.  
At 70c. per yard, 80 pieces Colored Surahs; regular price, 90c. and \$1.00.  
At 77 1/2c. per yard, 10 pieces Black Satin Rhadamers; regular price, \$1.00.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.  
At 25c. each, fine, soft-finished German Linen Towels, 22 inches wide and 44 inches long; regular price, 40c. each. Also fine Danish Towels with Knotted Fringe, worth 45c. each.  
At 18c. per yard, American Sateens 27 inches wide.  
At 30c. per yard, French Sateens; actual worth, 35c.  
At 9c. per yard, German Prints 41 inches wide.  
At 10c. per yard, Outing Cloth in Check, Plain and Stripe; value 20c.  
At 5c. per yard, Twilled Crash 17 inches wide.  
At 10c. per yard, Extra Heavy Twilled Crash, all linen.  
At 5c., 5 1/2c. and 10c. per yard, Check Nainsook, reduced from 10c., 15c. and 20c. per yard.

HOSIERY.  
The greatest sale of Silk Hosiery Salt Lake has ever seen! You can buy Ladies' All Silk Black Silk Hose at  
60 Cents a Pair.  
CLOAK DEPARTMENT.  
The Best Manufacturers in the World are represented in Jackets, Wraps, Newmarkets, Capes and Connemaras.  
Boys' and Youth's Clothing Department.  
These Goods have been bought at prices that enable us to offer them at half value.  
At 25c. each, Boys' Percote and Outing Flannel Shirt Waists.  
At 20c., 25c., 30c. and 35c. each, Boys' Knee Pants.  
At \$1.15 each, All-wool Suits in Newest Spring Shades.  
At \$1.00, Elegant Fancy Combination Suits.  
At \$2.25, Fancy Combination Kilt Suits.  
At \$2.75, Jersey Suits, Extra Fine.

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